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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

Cursor for Taking Readings of Temperature-Graphs for Menstrual Cycle

I, SACHA GELLER, of French Nationality, of 25, Boulevard du Centre, Marseille, France, do hereby declare the invention for which I pray that a patent may be granted to us and the method by which it is to be performed to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The purpose of the invention is to provide a suitable temperature-graph, enabling the fertility-period of the menstrual cycle to be determined with the aid of a cursor for reading and interpreting the graph.

It is characterised by the means used, considered both in conjunction with one another and independently of one another, and more particularly by a cursor consisting of a transparent rectangular surface of which the lower left-hand portion bears a scale with an indexed graduation while the upper right-hand portion has a system of squares on which two frames are marked out with a reference-system enabling the graph to be read, this latter being a temperature-graph comprising horizontal and vertical divisions forming spaces with a temperature-index, providing graduation in tenths of a degree vertically and in days of the cycle horizontally, the entire system enabling the fertility-period to be accurately determined by entering the temperature-changes which follow the ovulation.

In the accompanying drawings, showing an embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the cursor.

Fig. 2 illustrates the graph.

The cursor consists of a transparent rectangular surface on which the dimensions correspond to the graph in Fig. 2 to which it is applied.

The bottom left-hand part of the cursor bears a double scale 1, of eleven spaces; the spaces of the lower scale 2 are numbered from 21 to 30, with a space 3 which is not

numbered. The upper scale 4 is not indexed and likewise comprises eleven spaces.

The top right-hand part of the cursor, i.e. a part which is in a higher plane than that of the scale, bears a system of squares 5 which is an accurate reproduction of the system of squares of the temperature-graph on the recording sheet.

On these systems of squares there are two rectangles 6 and 7, in a different horizontal and a different vertical plane from each other, so that 6 is situated lower down and towards the left while the other, 7, is situated higher up and towards the right. The rectangle 6 has a reference-mark 8 in its bottom right-hand corner.

The graph in Fig. 2 is of rectangular shape, with horizontal divisions 9, 10 and 11, representing tenths of a degree; each degree and half-degree being represented by thicker lines 12, 13 and 14, bearing the temperature-index.

The vertical divisions 15 serve to subdivide the surface into spaces. The lower portion of the graph bears two rows of spaces 16 and 17.

The spaces of the upper line 16, show the days of the cycle, starting from the day when menstruation commences, this day corresponding to space ONE of the graph. Underneath the line 16 there is a row of empty spaces 17, in which the corresponding dates of the month can be entered. A space 18 is provided, in which the name of the month in question can be entered.

The upper portion comprises a row of spaces 19, identical with the row 17, enabling various symptoms likely to accompany ovulation to be entered by means of conventional symbols under the date on which they are observed.

The temperature is entered, by means of the points 20, in the vertical column of the

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day in question, and these points are then connected up, in order to provide a complete curve.

The menstruation is indicated for each day on which it occurs, by completing the corresponding column 21, in proportion to its abundance.

The advantages and applications of this cursor for reading and interpreting the graph are obvious.

The person in question records her temperature on the graph by entering, in space number ONE of the graph, the date when menstruation commences. On the subsequent menstruation, the next graph is used.

The figures of the graph then give a direct reading of the length of the cycle which has passed, which corresponds to the last space of the graph which was used before changing to another graph (28 days, in the example given in Fig. 2).

She then ascertains the duration of the shortest of the cycles observed in the year which has passed, e.g. 26 days. The cursor, Fig. 1, is then placed on the graph in such a way that the non-indexed space 3 of the scale exactly covers the empty space situated under the number 1 of the graph.

The figures of the graph are then shown in the empty spaces opposite the figures of the scale.

It follows that opposite the figure of the scale corresponding to the shortest cycle observed previously (in this case, 26) we shall then find the last day of the initial sterile period (i.e. 7, in the example selected, where the first 7 days of the cycle will thus be sterile).

The next day will mark the commencement of the fertile period of the cycle; this period will terminate when the temperature, after having increased above its average for the beginning of the cycle, has been stabilised at this upper level. The system of squares of the cursor will be used to determine this "temperature-shift".

For this purpose, the cursor is applied to the graph in such a way that the systems of squares coincide exactly and the point 8

comes to rest on the point 22 in Fig. 2, still corresponding to a low temperature, before the increase takes place. It may then be taken that the temperature has shifted, which means that the period of fertility is terminated, when one finds that the three consecutive points have appeared in the upper rectangle 7.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. A cursor for use in reading a temperature graph for the menstrual cycle of a subject comprising a plane transparent element for placing over the graph and having marked on it towards its left-hand side two superimposed scales, the lower of said scales having a non-indexed first space and the remainder of the spaces indexed from left to right, the upper of the scales having its spaces all non-indexed, the cursor being marked towards the right-hand side with a pattern of squares and having thereon two rectangles marked out in different horizontal and vertical planes and the lower of said rectangles having a reference mark.

2. A temperature graph for the menstrual cycle of a subject, for use in combination with the cursor of claim 1, having a vertical scale of temperature marked in tenths of a degree and a horizontal scale marked in days of the cycle indexed in numbered spaces, each day corresponding to a vertical column of the graph, and a further row of un-numbered spaces immediately below the numbered spaces for entering the corresponding dates of the month.

3. The combination of cursor as claimed in claim 1 and graph as claimed in claim 2 to constitute means for determining the fertility period of the menstrual cycle of a subject.

4. The combination of a cursor and graph as particularly described herein with reference to the figures of the accompanying drawing.

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Fig. 1.

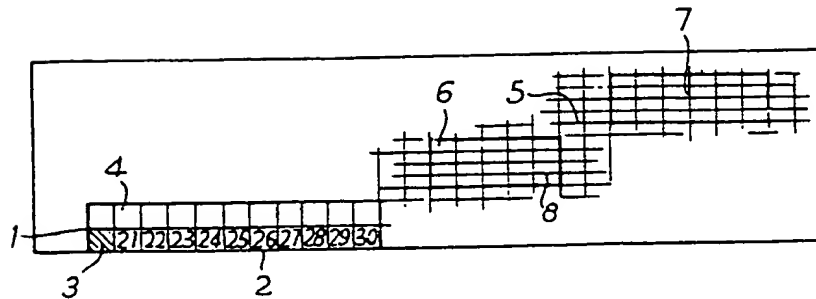
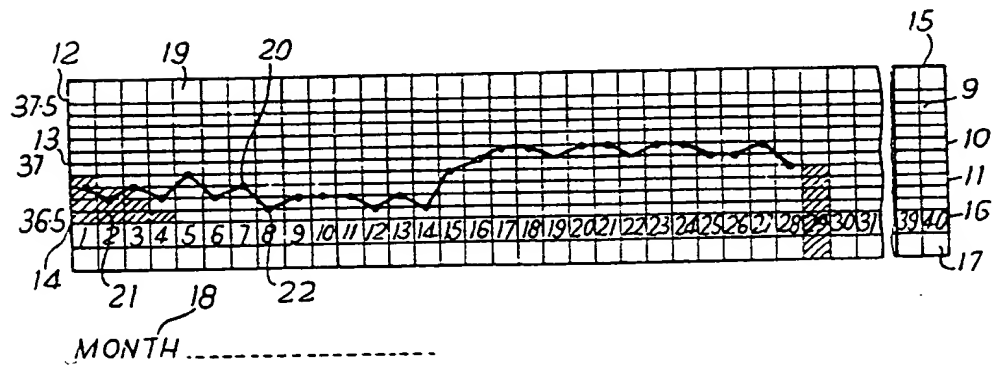


Fig. 2.



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